OLD STRUGGLE IN CRETE REVIVED-CONSUL GENERAL BOTASSI'S VIEWS-A RELIGIOUS CONFLICT IN MACEDONIA-POPULAR

PRINCE GEORGE. From the dispatches which have been received rom Athens in the course of the last few days it ms that nothing short of the intervention of the Turkey for the possession of Crete. The revolt of the Cretans against the Turks is simply a continuation of an old struggle, and while many people who look at the situation from an impartial point of view oun see no justification in the revolt at this time, and believe that it was prompted by the restless and revolutionary disposition which is a characteristic of the islanders, the Greek people continue to give the insurgents encouragement and tangible evidence of their sympathy. The mission of Prince George will therefore be watched with

The Porte has asked the Powers to step in and restrain Greece in her action, but nothing is known as to the intention either of the Turkish Govern ent or the Powers. In the mean time a state rdering on anarchy reigns in Crete, and the Turkish Governor of the island has fled for safety to the Greek Consulate at Canea, and his wife has ht refuge in the French Consulate. and those who sympathize with them in their desire to be annexed to Greece rejoice over the news sich comes from London to the effect that the Powers will not coerce Greece, and that Prince George will prevent Turkish troops from landing on

A HEROIC HISTORY.

are not many islands with a more stormy mote antiquity it was the redoubtable "Isle of One indred Cities," and had an illustrious line of kings, among whom were Rhadamanthus, Minos and Idomeneus. The last-named led a fleet of eighty ships to assist in the conquest of Troy, and was the last of what we may call the legendary After him a gap of several centuries ocfable, but authentic history. At the time Persian invasion of Greece the Island was opulous and prosperous. It was divided into dship with each other. They kept free of Merry England in later ages.

over nearly all else of the known world that Island retained its independence. Indeed, it as only through intestine quarrels that it was at Some seventy years before the that the Cretans had given aid and oman soldiers. The first army was repulsed and annihilated by the Cretans. But Rome as determined to achieve the conquest if it took e whole power of her empire. Army after army fighting Rome prevailed. For the first time in her history Crete became, in 68 B. C., subject to an allen master. From that day to the present, for more than 1,900 years, she has been a conquered province, never once regaining the independence so long maintained and so reluctantly relin-

Rome, and then of Byzantium. It first fell into Moslem hands in 823, when the Arabs, led by Michael the Stutterer, found it an easy prev. No new conquerors, but many of the Greek inhabiduntarily or involuntarily, accepted the Moslem faith. So it comes to pass that at this day there are few Turks or Arabs in the island, though many Mahometans, the latter being of as pure Greek blood as their Christian neighbors. After 137 years of Arab rule the island was retaken by the Greeks under Nicephorus Phocas. lasting lesson." It remained under Greek rule until the establishment of the Latin Empire by the Crusaders, when, in 1204, it was turned over to Boniface, Marquis of Montferrat. The Genod to buy it of him, but he sold it to their rivals, the Venetians, instead, for the sum of silver marks. The Cretans revolted against the Venetians, and, assisted by Genoa, them much trouble. Indeed, during their nturies of ownership the Venetians had I few years of peace with the turbulent islanders. YEARS OF RAPINE AND BLOODSHED

000 men to seize the island. It took al city of Candia. Then Venice yieldisland to the Track.

In speaking of the attitude. ed the whole island to the Turks, excepting three Mr. Botassi said that the utterances of the members

years ago resulted in the granting of some reforms. But the Cretans did not know how to make proper use of the advantage they had gained, and now the whole battle must be fought over again. Demetrius N. Botassi, the Consul-General of

Greece at New-York, said that he had no doubt as to the ultimate result of the struggle now going on in Crete. "Just as the Crimea, Bessarabia, Bulgaria, Ser-bia and Greece were lost," he said, "so will Crete

be. There are now about two hundred and forty thousand Christians on the island, and about sixty thousand Mussulmans. The sixty thousand tyrannize over the larger number, and having the same religion, the same language and the same customs as the Greeks, it is no wonder that the Cretans tare anxious to become one with them. The Greek

bad as possible. The great rebellion of thirty into your hands like ripe fruit when the time

CHAFING UNDER INJUSTICE The men of Crete have been chafing for years under the injustice which was done to them after their patriotic stand in 1821. It was then that she united with the other islands against Turkey and fought with Greece, and bore more than her share in the struggle. But the Peace of London sent her back to the Turk, and she has been anxious to get away ever since. In the revolution which began in 1898 and lasted nearly three years her aim was nearly accomplished, but Louis Napoleon blocked her efforts. He had the World's Fair on his hands,



THEODORE DELYANNIS.



PRINCE GEORGE.

and Moslem conquest dates from 1615, I its navy is superior to the Turks'. The Greek Navy him, on the pretext that Venice had plays an important part at the present time. It nce to the Knights of Malta, sent an goes to prevent Turkish troops from landing, and men to seize the Island. It took if the Powers do not interfere Prince George will two months to capture the port of prevent a state of affairs which would be unfavor-



Cream history. Oppression, rapine, torture and massacre made up the daily story for more than a hundred years. The Cretans were in a chronic state of revoit, and in 1821 would probably have been successful had not an Egyptian army come to the aid cessful had not an Egyptian army come to the aid cessful had not an Egyptian army come to the aid cessful had not an Egyptian army come to the aid cessful had not an Egyptian army come to the aid cessful had not an Egyptian army come to the aid cessful had not an Egyptian army come to the aid cessful had not an Egyptian army come to the aid cessful had not an Egyptian army come to the aid has been a conspicuous figure in Greece since 1859, in Kalavryta, studied in Athens, and has been a conspicuous figure in Greece since 1859, when he was called to office for the first time, when he was called to office for the first time, when he was called to office for the first time, when he was called to office for the first time, when he was called to office for the first time, when he was called to office for the first time, when he was called to office for the first time, when he was called to office for the first time, when he was called to office for the first time, when he was called to office for the first time, when he was called to office for the first time, when he was called to office for the first time, when he was called to office for the first time, when he was called to office for the first time, when he was called to office for the first time, when he was called to office for the first time, when he was called to office for the first time, when he was called to office for the first time, when he was called to office for the first time. The first time, when he was called to office for the first time, when he was called to office for the first time. The first time, when he was called to office for the first time. The first time, when he was called to office for the first time. The first time, when he was called to office for the first time.

The selection of Prince George, the second son of anding of Turkish troops on the Island has been

porcession as a saline that he received complinents on the Nac. The nact offere who was his bit of the Nac 1990 Nac. 1991 Nac. 1992 Nac.

the Patriarchate of Constantinople, but it did not teach wisdom to the Patriarchs. They continued to distergard the ever more and more pressing demands of the Rumanian and Servian populations in Macedonia that their bishops should be of their own nationalities, or, at lenst, that they should speak their language. The result of that obstinacy has become apparent in the evention of an independent Church for the Rumanians of Macedonia, and in the actuation of the Servian population in Turkey for the severance of all further connection with the Greek Patriarchate of Constantinople, and for the re-establishment of the independent Patriarchate of Pech.

THE SERVIAN AGITATION. "I took special care to investigate the real causes

of the Servian agitation, and I will state the facts as that most of my information is derived from the official acts and reports which the Servian Foreign Office placed at my disposal. It appears that the Servians in Turkey from separating themse ves from the Greek Pairlarchate of Constantinopic; at the Servians in Turkey from separating themse ves from the Greek Pairlarchate of Constantinopic; at the same time it has persistently requested the Pairlarchate to consent that, at least for the dioceses of Prizzen and Skoplye (Uskub)—inhabited almost exclusively by Servians—the Metropolitans should be in future of Servian nationality. In 1896 the Pairlarchate, admitting the justice of the claim, promised that at the first vacancy in Skoplye and Prizzen the Metropolitans should be chosen from the Servian candidates. This promise was formally repeated to King Alexander on the occasion of his visit to the Sultan in 184, and was confidentially communicated to the Porte and to the Sultan, who promised the young King to approve without hesitation of such selection. "In compilance with these promises, the Greek Synod chose, a few months since, the Servian Abbot Dionisios for the vacant see of Prizzen, and sent to the old and ailing Metropolitan Methodius of Skonlye a Servian ecclesiaste as coadjutor. But these decisions were taken by small majorities of votes, a strong minority of the Synod being of opinion that at present, so politically critical a time for Macedonia, all the dioceses there ought to have pairfold Greeks as their bishops. It appears that the minority has been able since last summer to convert several members of the majority to its views, and so practically become master of the situation. Knowing that the old Metropolitan of Skonlye was failing, the Synod found a pretext to send thither Ambresius, Bishop of Prespa, a Greek prelate well known for his hatred of both Bulgarians and Servians. On November 20 dld Methodius and Greek Synod in Constantinople elected Ambrosius as Metropolitan of Skoplye. This was quite a new departure, to elect a new prelate in the pla that most of my information is derived from the A QUESTION OF LANGUAGE,

"On the day of the burial, when the new Metropolitan for the first time officiated as such, he provoked an indescribable scandal in the church. When the Servian priests and choir began to chant, as usual, in the old Slavonic, the new Metropolitan stopped them and ordered peremptorily that the service for the dead should be read in Greek. This emblitered the Servian congregation so much that they left the church, and, surrounding the Metropolitan Palace, refused to allow the new Metropolitan Palace, refused to allow the new Metropolitan to enter it. Ambrosius, entaged by the resistance of the Servians, went to the Turkish pacins of Skoplye and denounced his flock, stating that they opposed his entering the palace because they knew well there were compromising papers in some of the rooms, proving that the Servian coadjutor and the principal citizens had been conspiring to overthrow Turkish rule. The pacha at once sent the police to the palace, who spent all the day in searching for compromising papers, but did not find anything. It is said that the Turks themselves were disgusted at the behavior of the new Metropolitan. Anyhow, when Ambrosius appealed to the pacha for a military escort to open for him a way through the crowds surrounding the palace, the pacha refused to give it. Thereupen Ambrosius, with his own hand, sealed the doors of the church, so that no prayers should take place there; but the people tore down his seals, entered the church, and heid a service in the Slavonic language. The new Metropolitan then requested the Turkish pacha to seal the doors of the church with the Turkish official seal, and keep it closed until the citizens recognized him as their duly appointed Archbishop. The pacha compiled with this demand, and the Cathedral of Skoplye remains closed.

"Meanwhile, the Servian and Montenegrin Envoys in Constantinople protested energetically to the Patriarch and the Porte. The Patriarch answered that he was poweriess; the Synod having chosen Ambrosius, and, having selemnly prayed for the descent of the Holy Spirit on him, the new Metropolitan of Skoplye was practically elected by the Holy Spirit. Thereupon the then Servian Premier. M. Novakovich, appealed to Russia for assistance, which was granted. M. de Nelidoff was instructed to support the claims of the Servians, and he did t service for the dead should be read in Greek. This emblttered the Servian congregation so much that

AN ENGLISHMAN ON THE SITUATION. THE TROUBLE, HE THINKS, LIES BETWEEN CRETANS AND CRETANS-ABSENCE OF

Canea correspondence of The London Globe, From what I see in the English papers it does not seem to me that the position here is clearly understood at home. The troubles which have been experienced, and which to a certain extent still exist, were not caused by the religious differences of Turks and Christians, bur by those of Cretans

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a market the way of the state of the contract of

LEFT ALONE IN HER ROOM, HER CLOTHING.

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